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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue: INTERNATIONAL CATTLE AND BEEF SITUATION

WINTER KILLING OF WHEAT AND RYE IN CANADA

The winter wheat area remaining for harvest in Canada is estimated at 898,000 acres, winter killing having destroyed 53,000 acres, or 6 per cent, of the area planted last fall, according to telegraphic advices from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. The final estimate of winter wheat in 1928 was 819,000 acres. The percentage of winter killing this year compares with 21 per cent in 1928, 13 per cent in 1927 and 1926, and 4 per cent in 1925. The condition of fall wheat at the end of April is reported at 103 per cent of average against 88 a year ago. The winter rye area remaining for harvest is estimated at 538,000 acres, 3 per cent of the acreage sown, or 19,000 acres, having been winter killed. In 1928, 4 per cent was winter killed, and the final estimate of the winter rye area was 599,000 acres. The condition of winter rye as of April 30 was 97 per cent of average, against 96 per cent on the same date last year.

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

The German hog market was easier during the week ended May 8, with supplies larger than in recent weeks, but below those of last year, according to information cabled by Acting Agricultural Commissioner Dawson at Berlin. The Berlin average price for heavy hogs reached \$15.23, the lowest point touched since last September, but still \$3.34 above the corresponding week of last year. Lard prices at Hamburg for the current week were up slightly at \$13.90 per 100 pounds, a point 48 cents below that of last year. See table, page 681.

In the British cured pork market, the strength shown during recent weeks was maintained in practically all lines during the week ended May 8, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. All of the Liverpool quotations received indicate substantial advances over those of a year ago. Recent British press comments have explained the present period of high prices in the light of comparatively short continental supplies. During the current week, American green bellies and short cut green hams were steady at \$23.00 and \$25.31 per 100 pounds respectively. Danish Wiltshire sides were up slightly at \$26.50, while Canadian green sides were quoted at \$24.77. American prime steam western lard, however, was easier at \$13.47. See table, page 681.

At the London Wool Sales of the week ended May 11, most higher grades passed at reduced rates, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Foley, while prices of wools grading under 50's and lower were unchanged. There were considerable withdrawals of greasy merinos and fine crossbreds.

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Chas. C. Smit

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BREAD GRAINS

Winter wheat areas

The winter wheat acreage in 17 countries is now reported at 136,910,000 acres against 131,582,000 acres in 1928, or an increase of 4 per cent. The acreage of winter wheat abandoned to May 1 in the United States is estimated at 6.4 per cent of the 43,225,000 acres sown last fall. The abandonment is less than half the average abandonment to May 1 during the last five years, but some further loss may occur, particularly in the Pacific Coast States and in parts of the Southwest, where rain is needed. The acreage of winter wheat remaining for harvest on May 1 is estimated at 40,467,000 acres, compared with 36,179,000 acres harvested last year. The present indication is for an acreage above that which was harvested in any year since 1922. See table, page 675. See also page 675 for a summary of world wheat production in 1928.

During April, precipitation was above normal in western Canada excepting southern Saskatchewan and eastern Manitoba, according to reports received by the United States Weather Bureau. From Septebmer 1 to May 1, precipitation was below normal, averaging only 54 per cent in Manitoba, 73 per cent in Saskatchewan, and 80 per cent of normal in Alberta. Seeding of wheat has been progressing favorably and in some districts the new wheat is pushing above ground. No reports on wheat acreage in Europe have been received during the past week. It is estimated that 4.9 per cent of the acreage sown to winter wheat in Germany has been winter killed. Data are not available on the acreage sown for the 1929 harvest, but approximately 90 per cent of the total wheat acreage of Germany is winter sown. The winter killing in 1928 was estimated at 2.8 per cent, and in 1927 at 1.9 per cent.

European crop conditions

Beneficial rains and normal temperatures were general over most of Europe during the week ended May 8, according to a cable from Acting Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson at Berlin. Parts of central Europe were without rain, but rains are believed to have benefited the crop in western Europe, especially where unfavorable conditions were general at the end of April as a result of low temperature and drought. Crop condition reports from Czechoslovakia, Austria, and parts of Hungary are now more optimistic. Spring sowing has not been completed in northern or eastern Germany. The condition of the German winter wheat crop as of May 1 was 100 per cent of the average condition as of that date during the years 1919-1928, against 94 per cent as of May 1, 1928. Good rains were general over central and southern Russia during the week. Sowing has

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been completed in the southern regions and is now being carried on in the Central Black Soil Region. A shortage of feedgrain seed is reported as a result of the prolonged winter.

Movement to market

United States

The exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1 to May 4 were 139,436,000 bushels against 190,771,000 bushels during the same period last year. Exports during the week ended May 4 were 1,685,000 bushels against 3,108,000 bushels the previous week.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on May 3 were 114,990,000 bushels against 121,011,000 bushels on April 26, 1929, and 101,755,000 bushels on May 4, 1928. During the week ended May 3, receipts at Fort-William-Port Arthur were 4,933,000 bushels and shipments were 6,615,000 bushels. Total receipts since August 1 were 278,039,000 bushels and total shipments were 246,345,000 bushels. Receipts at Vancouver during the week ended May 3 were 1,467,000 bushels and shipments 1,624,000 bushels. Total receipts at Vancouver since August 1 were 88,223,000 bushels and total shipments were 85,416,000 bushels.

Foreign grain market conditions

Europe

European grain markets were mostly dull during the week. There were fairly important transactions on the French markets and prices there showed a relative stability, according to a cable from Acting Agricultural Commissioner Dawson. Prices of domestic wheat and rye in Germany showed a slight decline during the week. The price of wheat at Hamburg on May 7 was $1.51 against $1.52 on May 1. The price of rye at Berlin was $1.22 on May 7 against $1.24 on May 1. The farm stocks of wheat in Germany which were available for sale on April 15 were over 5,000,000 bushels less than the amount available on April 15, 1928. Stocks of all other grains, however, were greater than last year. Stocks of wheat remaining on farms were estimated at 24,383,000 bushels, of which 14,471,000 bushels were available for sale. Stocks on April 15, 1928 were estimated at 36,045,000 bushels, of which 19,745,000 bushels were available for sale. See table, page 674.

Japan

Imports of wheat into Japan continued high during March, the total from all countries amounting to 4,062,000 bushels, according to a cable

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from Consul Kemper at Tokyo. Canada has been the principal source of supply this season. The total imports from all countries from July 1 to April 1 were 20,289,000 bushels, of which 12,301,000 bushels, or 61 per cent, were imported from Canada, 3,128,000 bushels, or 15 per cent, from the United States, and 3,096,000 bushels, or 15 per cent, from Australia. During the same period last year, 5,371,000 bushels were imported into Japan from Canada, 4,477,000 bushels from the United States, 1,459,000 bushels from Australia, and 1,562,000 bushels from countries not specified in the report, or a total of 12,869,000 bushels. The imports during March were 4,062,000 bushels, which included 378,000 bushels from the United States, 2,520,000 bushels from Canada, 1,000,000 bushels from Australia, and 164,000 bushels from countries not specified.

The prices of imported wheat at mills on May 1 were: United States western white, No. 2, $1.72 per bushel; Canadian, No. 5, $1.46 per bushel; and Australian, $1.66 per bushel. The quotations on April 1 were: United States, $1.67; Canadian, $1.51, and Australia, $1.65 per bushel. The domestic flour market was weak during April and the wholesale price of flour declined from $1.70 per bag on April 1 to $1.64 on May 1. The export demand for flour was poor during both February and March.

United States wheat prices

Cash wheat markets were quite firm during the week ended May 3 and the weighted prices for most classes were mostly unchanged to a shade higher. Soft red winter at St. Louis was the exception and all grades declined in price again. The weighted average cash price of all classes and grades at the six principal markets remained unchanged at 107 cents per bushel as compared with 162 cents a year ago when prices were at the peak of the year. The price of No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City was unchanged also at 107 cents per bushel, or 62 cents under the price of the year before. No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis advanced 3 cents to 128 cents, or 46 cents less than the price last year. On the other hand, No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis declined four cents to 118 cents, or 102 cents less than last year, when prices were at the top. No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis declined 7 cents to 112 cents as compared with 148 cents last year, but all sub-classes and grades of durum advanced slightly. As indicated by the average of daily cash quotations at Seattle, western white declined approximately one cent to 115 cents per bushel as compared with 157 cents a year ago. Cash prices have declined since May 3. The spread between cash closing prices at Minneapolis and Winnipeg widened one cent during the week and was 4 cents in favor of Minneapolis during the week ended May 3 as compared with a spread of 19 cents last year.

The domestic wheat futures markets weakened considerably during the week ended May 9 and future closing prices declined consistently, except

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on May 8, when there was a slight advance. May futures at Chicago broke sharply on May 9 to reach the lowest level for this time of year in several years. Prices declined materially at Liverpool also. The outlook for the winter wheat crop looks very favorable at present. There is a comparatively large supply of old wheat and exports continue light. The closing price of May futures at Chicago on May 9 was 104 cents as compared with 113 cents on May 2, and 152 cents a year ago. At Liverpool, May futures closed at 114 cents as compared with 121 cents the week before, and 159 cents last year. May futures at Buenos Aires closed at 96 cents on May 7 as compared with 105 cents May 1, and 142 cents last year.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Western White Seattle a/	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Apr.5	140	109	143	110	151	129	135	b/	181	130	145	117
12	143	112	144	114	152	130	140	118	186	130	146	117
19	156	112	156	113	167	133	146	b/	199	128	153	118
26	158	107	165	107	171	125	141	119	212	122	155	116
May 3	162	107	169	107	174	128	148	112	220	113	157	115
10	156		164		168		144		204		153	
17	147		151		160		136		181		146	
24	147		153		161		138		179		143	
31	146		155		161		136		183		144	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 day delivery.
b/ No sales.

WHEAT: Closing prices of May futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Apr.4	143	118	134	111	136	115	145	124	153	128	135	109
11	149	121	140	114	142	118	150	125	157	130	137	108
18	158	117	150	110	150	115	154	123	161	127	141	108
25	160	113	152	105	161	111	152	120	160	122	141	106
May 2	157	113	152	106	152	114	152	122	160	121	142	105
9	152	104	150	96	148	103	151	111	159	114	142	96
	July futures											
16	148		139		144		148		156		b/138	
23	153		145		150		---		161		141	
30	144		136		141		143		156		138	

a/ Prices are of day previous to date of other market prices. b/ June future.

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Rye areas

The total rye acreage in 13 countries is reported at 28,468,000 acres against 28,901,000 acres in 1928. The 1929 rye production in the United States, as indicated by the May 1 condition, is 44,366,000 bushels against 41,766,000 bushels produced last season, and the average of 54,793,000 bushels for the preceding five years. The condition on May 1 was 87.6 per cent of normal, compared with 73.6 per cent a year ago, and the ten-year average of 88.0 per cent. The acreage of rye for grain has been decreasing steadily since 1922, and the present acreage of 3,225,000 acres is 6.3 per cent below the acreage harvested last year, and is below the acreage harvested in any year since 1916. The winter killing of rye in Germany is estimated at 1.1 per cent of the acreage sown last fall, against 3.5 per cent in 1928, and 2.9 per cent in 1927. The winter acreage represents approximately 98 per cent of the total rye acreage in Germany. The condition of the winter crop as of May 1 was 103 per cent of the 1919-1928 average, and 97 per cent as of May 1, 1928. See area table, page 675, and production on page 676.

FEED GRAINS

Barley

The total acreage sown to barley in 1929, as far as reported by 12 countries, stands at 28,447,000 acres, an increase of 4 per cent over that of 1928. For detailed table, see page 676. The condition of winter barley in Germany at the beginning of May, according to official reports, was a little below its condition at the beginning of April, and below the barley condition at the same time during the past six years. The percentage of the acreage sown that has been winter killed is unusually high, being estimated at 15.4 per cent, compared with 3.7 per cent last year, and 0.6 per cent in 1927. In England there has been some substitution of spring sown barley for other crops on winter-killed acreage.

There has been a decrease in the previous estimate of the 1928 barley production in Belgium, the crop now being placed at 4,364,000 bushels, less than 5 per cent above the 1927 harvest. The total figure for the 45 countries so far reported now stands at 1,573,226,000 bushels, or 14.2 per cent more than the 1927 production. See page 677 for barley production table.

Total barley exports from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 107,369,000 bushels, an increase of 21.2 per cent over the 88,565,000 bushels exported during the same periods of the preceding

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year. The United States barley export of 308,000 bushels during the week ended May 4, while below that of the preceding week, was, with that exception, the largest weekly export since the middle of March, and considerably larger than at the same time last year. For detailed figures on barley trade, see page 679. Barley prices in the United States have declined to the lowest point since early in January. No. 2 barley at Minneapolis averaged 62 cents per bushel during the week ended May 3, 2 cents below the price for the preceding week, and 32 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. For table showing barley prices, see page 678.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on May 4 had decreased to 12,430,000 bushels compared with 7,394,000 bushels on the same date last year, and 4,760,000 bushels in 1927. Receipts of barley at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Victoria from August 1 to May 3 totaled 38,783,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period amounted to 33,807,000 bushels. The market for barley in Denmark was dull during the latter part of April. Farm stocks of spring barley in Germany on April 15 amounted to 18 per cent of the total crop of 132,614,000 bushels, or 23,871,000 bushels, compared with stocks of only 7,736,000 bushels on the same date last year. Stocks available for sale amount to 7 per cent of the total crop, or 9,283,000 bushels, against only 860,000 bushels on the same date in 1928. See table, page 674.

Oats

The 1929 acreage sown to oats, as far as reported by 8 countries, still stands at 47,423,000 acres, a decrease of 0.8 per cent from that sown by the same countries last year. For details, see page 676. The average condition of oats in 10 Southern States of the United States on May 1 was 78.7 per cent of normal as compared with 67.5 per cent on the same date last year, and 71.1 per cent in 1927.

The earlier figure for the 1928 oats crop in Belgium has been increased to 48,524,000 bushels, which is more than 5 per cent above that harvested in 1927. The total for the 38 countries reported now stands at 3,793,778,000 bushels, an increase of 8.7 per cent over that produced in 1927. For oats production table, see page 677.

Total exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 49,547,000 bushels, an increase of 26.6 per cent over the 39,136,000 bushels shipped out during the same periods of the preceding year. The United States export of 401,000 bushels during the week ended May 4 was the largest weekly export since early in November, and

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much larger than at the same period last year. For detailed figures on oats trade, see page 679. United States oats prices remain at about the same level as for some time past. No. 3 white oats at Chicago averaged 47 cents per bushel during the week ended May 3, the same as for the preceding week, and 20 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. For table showing oats prices, see page 680.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on May 4 had declined to 17,589,000 bushels, against 11,497,000 bushels on the same date last year, and 7,444,000 bushels in 1927. Receipts of oats at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert from August 1 to May 3 totaled 22,325,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period amounted to 17,792,000 bushels.

Corn

The weather in Argentina was fair and abnormally warm during the week ended May 6, according to the United States Weather Bureau. In the corn zone the temperature averaged 68°, or 8° above normal, with no precipitation.

The second preliminary estimate of the 1928 corn production in the Union of South Africa is 69,429,000 bushels, nearly 4,000,000 bushels below the first estimate. It is still, however, 1.4 per cent above the 1927 harvest. The total production for the 25 countries reported is 3,469,695,000 bushels, practically the same as that of 1927. For corn production table, see page 678.

Net exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa, as far as reported since November 1, total 121,443,000 bushels, a decrease of 6.7 per cent from the 130,115,000 bushels exported during the same periods of the preceding year. The United States export of 462,000 bushels during the week ended May 4 was one of the smallest weekly shipments since November, though a little above those at the same period last year. Argentine shipments continue to increase rapidly, advancing at the rate of more than 1,000,000 bushels weekly from less than 2,300,000 bushels during the week ended April 6 to about 6,500,000 bushels during the week ended May 4.

United States corn prices advanced slightly during the week ended May 3. Cash prices of No. 3 yellow corn and May futures at Chicago both advanced one cent to 90 cents per bushel during that week, these quotations being 17 to 20 cents below the prices for the corresponding week last year. With the exception of the preceding week, these prices were the lowest since early in January, and by May 7 the quotations had gone

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down to less than 87-1/2 cents per bushel. Argentine prices for both May and June futures declined 3 cents from the preceding week to 82 cents during the week ended May 3. May futures for the same week last year were 6 cents above present prices, while June futures were 4 cents higher. By May 7 this year, both May and June futures had declined to 77-3/4 cents, almost 10 cents below the No. 3 yellow corn price at Chicago. The market for corn in Denmark was reported as dull at the end of April. Even though the prices of Argentine corn for summer delivery are somewhat lower, it is not expected that there will be large sales on account of the relative cheapness of feed wheat. See page 678 for corn price table.

Experiments carried on in Czechoslovakia by Dr. Vasil Bensin have convinced him that certain varieties of Canadian corn, such as "Quebec No. 28", "Squaw", and "Northwestern", are more suited to agricultural conditions in Czechoslovakia than are the United States varieties. He finds that the varieties with smaller roots, planted closer together, yield more satisfactorily in a climate with a short growing season.

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COTTON

Cotton sowing in Soviet Russia

An area of 2,595,000 acres has been planted to cotton this spring in Soviet Central Asia (Turkestan), in accordance with the official "plan", according to a statement by the Chairman of the Main Cotton Committee in the Russian paper, "Economic Life", as of April 18, 1929. An earlier report from Acting American Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson in Berlin gave a figure for the official plan of cotton acreage in Central Asia of 2,327,000 acres.

The "plan" for the distribution of agricultural implements has been completely and satisfactorily carried out. By the first of April, 5,500 carloads of fertilizer, or 70 per cent of the quantity planned, had been distributed among the growers. This was more than double last year's 2,000 carloads, which amounted to only 50 per cent of last year's plan. A delay in the shipment of the remaining 30 per cent this season is causing some apprehension as to the complete success of the "plan". The water supply for irrigation does not cause any apprehension as the rainfall and snow supply in the mountains exceed the average for many years. The shortage of agronomic and directing personnel is considered a weak spot in the sowing campaign.

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SUGAR BEETS

Dr. Gustav Mikusch of Vienna estimates the 1929 European sugar beet acreage at 6,516,000 acres, or 15,000 acres below his final estimate for last year. F. O. Licht's estimate, previously published, showed a decrease of 22,000 acres from 1928. Acreages for the individual countries check quite closely with those reported by Licht, with the exception of the Italian acreage. In this country, Mikusch reports a sugar beet area 5,000 acres above that of 1928, while Licht's estimate shows an increase of 19,000 acres over last year. Estimates by Mikusch and Licht are summarized on page 674.

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TOBACCO

A small tobacco crop, estimated by exporters at approximately 46,000,000 pounds, is expected this season in Bahia, the principal producing state of Brazil, according to a recent report from American Consul Howard Donovan at Bahia. Exports during the first quarter of 1929 amounted to 9,290,000 pounds compared with 6,409,000 pounds during a similar period of 1928, an increase of 2,881,000 pounds. Receipts of leaf tobacco, however, showed a small decrease during January - March, 1929, compared with the similar period of last year, the current figure amounting to 7,619,000 pounds. Stocks on hand on March 31, 1929 are placed at 2,937,000 pounds. No figure for stocks on the same date of last year is available, but on March 15, 1928 they amounted to 2,161,000 pounds. The greater part of the exports in March and the first half of April were fancy tobaccos sold according to sample and representing the cream of the new Bahia crop, according to the Consul. Prices were good during March and early April in European markets, where the great bulk of Bahia's fancy cigar tobaccos are sold.

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F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

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EGYPTIAN ONION SHIPMENTS: Shipments of Egyptian onions to the American market from April 17 to May 3 amounted to 13,455 bags of 112 pounds each, according to a cable received in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Raymond H. Geist at Alexandria. This brings total shipments of Egyptian onions to the United States thus far this season up to 105,061 bags, compared with 232,915 bags during the corresponding period last season. The 13,455 bags above referred to are scheduled to arrive during the third week of May, the steamship "President Johnson"

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being due in New York on May 17, with 1,394 bags and the "City of Kobe" in Boston on May 18 with 12,051 bags. The latter are mostly in transit to Canada and other foreign destinations. Alexandria quotations c.i.f. New York are ranging from $1.70 to $1.95 per bag, but the demand is negligible. Onions are being quoted locally at 50 cents per 100 pounds, states Consul Geist. See Foreign Service release, F.S./O-121, May 9, 1929.

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D A I R Y P R O D U C T S

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SLIGHT RECOVERY IN FOREIGN BUTTER PRICES: Some slight advances were made in butter quotations on the principal European markets during the week ended May 9. The most substantial recovery was in the Copenhagen quotation, which advanced from the equivalent of 33.1 cents on May 2 to 33.9 cents on May 9. Colonial butter in London was a shade higher at the equivalent of 35 - 36 cents. Colonial butters are now quoted at practically the same prices as a year ago, while continental butters are still materially lower. With New York quotations on 92 score 2 cents lower than the previous week, the margin over Copenhagen has been narrowed to less than 10 cents, the narrowest margin since January. For detailed comparative price statement, see page 681.

DANISH INTERESTS CONCERNED OVER BUTTER TRADE SITUATION: The weakness that has prevailed generally in the European butter markets thus far this year and the prospects for little immediate improvement are viewed with considerable apprehension in Denmark, according to a report as of April 15, 1929 from Vice Consul Ellis A. Johnson in Copenhagen. At the end of the first quarter, butter prices had reached the low figure of 33.3 cents per pound. An exceedingly severe winter affected production and transportation adversely, while at the same time the English butter market was being depressed by heavy receipts, especially of colonial butters. It is already claimed that the prevailing prices make Danish butter production unprofitable and that the continued heavy arrivals from New Zealand and Australia, together with the tendency toward greater production in all important butter producing countries, do not indicate any encouraging prospect for improvement.

ESTONIAN BUTTER EXPORTS INCREASED: Exports of butter from Estonia during 1928 amounted to 24,744,000 pounds, according to preliminary figures reported by Consul Harry E. Carlson at Tallinn as of April 11, 1929. This represents an increase of 13.3 per cent over the exports during the previous year, and is practically the same rate of increase as that represented by the 1927 exports over those of 1926.

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LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

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GOOD LAMBING CONDITIONS IN ONTARIO AND GREAT BRITAIN: In Ontario, where 30 per cent of Canada's sheep are found, flocks came through the winter in fine condition and it is believed that there are more sheep in the province now than the 1,014,000 reported a year ago, according to the April bulletin of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Lambing conditions on the whole were very satisfactory, with the lambs making good growth.

In most of the lowland districts of England and Wales, lambing was practically completed by the beginning of April, according to the April report of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries. The fall of lambs was satisfactory and about up to average. In some areas, however, losses among ewes and lambs were a little greater than usual owing to the severe weather conditions. Reports from the hill districts state that in some areas prospects for good lambing season were not promising owing to the poor condition of the ewes. Sheep in England and Wales numbered 16,386,000 in June 1928, against 17,072,000 for the preceding year, a decrease of 4 per cent. Breeding ewes in June 1928 stood at 6,834,000, a decrease of 2 per cent below 1927 figures.

Lambing had made good progress generally in the southern districts of Scotland by April 1, but in the hill districts lambing had only begun by that date, according to the Scottish Department of Agriculture's report for April 1, 1929. So far, however, there has been a good average fall of lambs. Sheep in Scotland in June 1928 numbered 7,505,000 against 7,536,000 in 1927. The 1928 figure for breeding ewes was 3,240,000, an increase of 1,700 over 1927.

SMALLER LONDON MEAT RECEIPTS: Receipts of all kinds of meat at London Central Markets showed reductions for the first 3 months of 1929 as compared with the corresponding months of 1928, according to the official report of the Markets for March 30, 1929. Total beef receipts fell off 2 per cent due to a 17 per cent reduction in receipts of home produced beef and a 2 per cent decline in the quantities received from Argentina. Receipts of mutton and lamb also fell off 4 per cent to 75,900,000 pounds. Smaller supplies from domestic sources, New Zealand, and Uruguay accounted for the reduction. Pork receipts were only slightly smaller than those of a year ago, the total reduction being in home supplies, which fell from 24,338,000 pounds a year ago to 21,968,000 pounds for the 1929 period, a decrease of 10 per cent. See table, page 673.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL, CONT'D

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CANADIAN CATTLE AND BEEF MOVEMENT: Early April cattle and beef market conditions in Canada reflected the good export inquiry and improved domestic demand featured during March, according to a recent issue of the "Live Stock Market and Meat Trade Review" of the Dominion Live Stock Branch. The United States inquiry for both butcher and feeder cattle was keen during March in both Ontario and western Canada. Average March prices were generally up to or above February levels. At Toronto the March average for all cattle stood at $8.55 per 100 pounds against $8.70 a year ago, and $6.75 in 1927. For calves, the March average reached $14.70 against $11.70 last year and $10.58 in 1927. The current average price for all cattle at Winnipeg was $7.60, or 50 cents above 1928, and $2.15 per 100 pounds greater than in 1927. While a repetition of last year's strongly advancing market was not expected, values are held likely to remain reasonably strong.

Marketings of cattle and calves at Canadian stock yards for the first 18 weeks of 1929 ended May 2 aggregated 298,000 head against 310,000 head a year ago. Exports of cattle and calves to the United States during the first quarter of 1929 totaled 31,000 head, mostly stockers and feeders, against 36,000 head for the same period of 1928. Beef exports to this country reached only 4,052,000 pounds against 6,984,000 pounds for the first 3 months of 1928. The inspected slaughter of cattle and calves in Canada during January - March 1929 totaled 202,000 head against 207,000 head last year. See tables, pages 672 and 673.

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THE INTERNATIONAL CATTLE AND BEEF SITUATION

Low output, high prices and a reduced volume of international trade are the outstanding features of the cattle and beef industry in most of the important exporting countries. During the first quarter of 1929, the United States imported less cattle but more beef than in the same period of 1928. Conditions abroad indicate that New Zealand, Canada, and Argentina may be expected to continue shipping some beef to the United States. Prices in European consuming countries, notably Great Britain, remain close to the high levels of 1928, but the relatively higher United States prices suggest that European buying cannot be expected to reduce materially the volume of foreign cattle and beef seeking an outlet in this country. It appears also that there is more consumer resistance to the existing price level in Europe than there is in the United States. It should be noted, however, that the volumes of cattle and beef imported into this country represent a very small portion of out total annual requirements.

THE INTERNATIONAL CATTLE AND BEEF SITUATION, CONT'D

New Zealand now leads Canada as a source of United States fresh and frozen beef and veal imports, while Argentina is sending larger quantities of canned beef. Canada is the leading source of live cattle, principally stockers and feeders. The leading outlet for Canadian cattle and beef, under present world price conditions, has shifted from Great Britain to the United States. Mexico is sending a relatively small number of stocker and feeder cattle to the American market. Of the several regions from which American cattle and beef imports are drawn, the most significant potentialities appear to be in South America, where the beef cattle industry still occupies a leading place in agriculture. In Oceania the beef cattle herds are relatively small as against those of Argentina, and must meet formidable competition from dairying and sheep raising in the agricultural programs of those countries. Canada produces more cattle than does New Zealand, but the total is again considerably under that of Argentina, with important domestic demands to meet.

In the European beef markets, prices remain relatively high, and imports are below those of a year ago. This is the result of reduced supplies available for export in the Southern Hemisphere, notably South America. In Great Britain there has been a noticeable tendency to use the less expensive frozen beef rather than best chilled beef, but all beef is regarded as dear by the majority of consumers. Most European countries, especially on the Continent, have been increasing their domestic beef supplies during recent years and including 1928. That tendency, however, has greater significance with regard to the volume of imports from the longer time viewpoint than it has under current market conditions.

United States

April slaughter of cattle and calves in the United States was larger than a year ago, but domestic cattle market receipts in the United States for the first 4 months of 1929 were lower than for the same period of 1928, with the general price level relatively high. Exceptions are noted in beef steers, which have been received in larger numbers with somewhat reduced prices prevailing for both the live animals and the beef. Stocker and feeder cattle are in shorter supply than a year ago, with prices at or above last year's levels, according to information as of April 1. Cattle imports into the United States from January 1 to March 31 totaled 77,229 head against 78,386 for the corresponding period of last year. To some extent, the reduction for this year is explained by the decline of buyers' interest in accumulating feeder animals at the relatively high prices now ruling. Fresh and frozen beef and veal imports for the same 1929 period, however, stood at 5,460,000 pounds against 5,235,000 pounds a year ago.

The United States cattle industry is passing the bottom of a production cycle and approaching the peak of a price cycle. This means that as prices rise through the effect of a series of years of shortage in supplies of cattle, breeding animals are withheld from the market to build

THE INTERNATIONAL CATTLE AND BEEF SITUATION, CONT'D

breeding herds and there is a temporary additional contraction of beef supplies. There has been a tendency toward smaller total inspected slaughter this year, with steer slaughter larger than a year ago, and slaughter of other cattle considerably less. There are indications that the smaller total killings may be maintained, since the number of cattle on feed for market as of April 1 was below a year ago and high feeder cattle prices have cut down the profits in feeding. The usual upward trend in prices for both beef steers and good fed cattle is expected to get under way in May or June and continue until late autumn, when grass-fed animals become available in appreciable numbers.

The United States imports of beef cattle in 1928 exceeded those of 1927 by 20.2 per cent, while imports of fresh and frozen beef and veal were 36.9 per cent larger than in 1927. The cattle involved a number only 1 per cent as large as the number of cattle on farms in the United States as of January 1, 1929, which stood at 55,751,000 head, and were only some 4 per cent as large as the total number of cattle slaughtered under federal inspection in the United States during 1928. In that year, the total beef and veal imports were only 1.4 per cent as large as the total domestic inspected beef and veal production. For the years 1927 and 1926 the percentages were 0.3 and 0.3 respectively. Imports for the years 1909-1913 averaged 4.4 per cent as large as the domestic inspected production. The combined imports of cattle, calves, beef, and veal now represent approximately 7 per cent of our total supply of beef and veal. In the pre-war period, no restrictions were imposed upon beef imports from South America, and both Argentina and Uruguay were sending appreciable quantities of beef other than canned. With the elimination of those imports, Canada was the leading source up to 1927. In 1928, however, New Zealand assumed the lead by providing 52.1 per cent of the total United States imports of beef and veal.

Principal exporting countries

The indicated reduced supplies of export beef during the first 4 months of 1929 are particularly evident in Argentina, Canada, and New Zealand. Australia is reported as expecting a 1929 slaughter below that of 1928, while Uruguay figures about equal those of last year. Most of the important sources of export beef reported a 1928 slaughter smaller than that of 1927 with the exception of New Zealand, where killing was stimulated by the favorable outlet in the United States.

Canada

The number of cattle marketed in Canada and the amount of beef exported were smaller during the early months of 1929 than during the same period of 1928, and prices have tended to go above those of last year. Sales of cattle at Canadian stock yards for the 18 weeks from the beginning of the year up to May 2 showed a decrease of 5.3 per cent below the

THE INTERNATIONAL CATTLE AND BEEF SITUATION, CONT'D

corresponding weeks of 1928. A decrease of 13.8 per cent is noted in the exports of cattle and calves to the United States for the first 3 months of the current year as against a year ago, most of the animals being stocker and feeder stock. For the same period of 1929, beef exports to the United States were down 41.9 per cent below the 1928 figure, while the inspected slaughter total in those months was 2 per cent under that of 1928.

The number of cattle in Canada in June 1928 was 8,793,000, a decrease of 4 per cent below 1927, but 35 per cent above 1911. During 1928, Canadian cattle slaughter and beef and veal exports were under those of 1927, but above the figures for the two preceding years. The 1928 total inspected slaughter figure of 1,115,000 head represented a decline of 3 per cent below the 1927 volume. The Canadian inspected slaughter figure amounted to about 8.5 per cent of the United States inspected slaughter for the same year. Canadian exports of live cattle to the United States during 1928, at 242,000 head, represented a decrease of 41,000 head below 1927 figures. In both years, exports to the United States represented the bulk of the Canadian live cattle exports. The imports from Canada last year were less than one per cent as great as the number of cattle on farms in the United States on January 1, 1929. In beef, Canada also makes only a small contribution to the requirements of the United States. Some 44,000,000 pounds of beef were sent to this country from Canada last year, and that figure was a reduction of 14 per cent below the quantities so exported in 1927.

Mexico

At the end of 1928, prospects for the cattle industry in those states of Mexico bordering on the United States appeared better than for some time, according to reports from Consuls Henry C. A. Damm, Maurice W. Altaffer, and John W. Dye, stationed in northern Sonora and Chihuahua. Considerable concern, however, is felt over the United States tariff policies, as an upward change in the tariff would probably affect adversely the industry in those sections which depend on the United States as a market. The effects of the recent revolutionary movement on the cattle industry are not yet clear.

It is difficult to ascertain whether the number of cattle in Mexico as a whole, at the present time, is greater or less than during recent years. In 1926, cattle numbered 5,585,000 head, according to a census embracing about 96 per cent of the territory. That figure showed more cattle in Mexico than in 1902, the latest year for which a complete census is available. The states of Jalisco and Michoacan on the central Pacific Coast have the largest number of cattle, i.e., 886,000 and 529,000 respectively. Sonora and Chihuahua, bordering on the United States, are the next largest cattle producing states, having 483,000 and 398,000 respectively in 1926. It was estimated that on account of excessive exporting to the United States there were not more than 200,000 head of beef cattle left in northern Sonora in 1928, or less than 25 per cent of the number in 1910.

THE INTERNATIONAL CATTLE AND BEEF SITUATION, CONT'D

In Chihuahua, formerly the most important cattle state in Mexico, conditions were better during the latter part of 1928 than for many years. In the Ciudad Juarez district in the northern part of the state, the cattle industry thrived during the year, according to Consul John W. Dye at Juarez. It is believed, however, that it will never again be in such a flourishing condition as it was before the period 1910-1919, when it was estimated that Chihuahua supported from one to two million cattle, according to Consul Thomas McEnelly stationed at Chihuahua City. Much of the land formerly devoted to cattle grazing has been broken up into small farms unsuited for large scale cattle raising.

New Zealand

In New Zealand, where such an important share of United States beef imports for 1928 originated, production for the first 2 months of 1929 was lighter than a year ago, according to Consul-General Lowrie at Wellington. Killings up to the end of February were only about one-third as large as those of the same period of last year. Total exports of beef during January 1929 reached only 1,935,000 pounds, a decrease of about 60 per cent below January 1928. There appears to be a tendency to give more attention to veal, however, with January exports of that product standing at 808,000 pounds, an increase of 64 per cent over those of the preceding January. Prospects at the beginning of the year for a continuance of the expanded trade with the United States caused a strong demand for young feeder cattle at good prices, according to the "Pastoral Review" of January 16. The relatively small number of cattle in the country, however, is an important factor in limiting the amount of beef available for export.

On January 31, 1928 the number of cattle in New Zealand was estimated at 3,274,000 head, a figure slightly above that of 1927, but 8 per cent below the record year 1924, when 3,563,000 were reported. The 1928 estimate represented only 5.9 per cent of the number of cattle on farms in the United States as of January 1, 1928. It should be noted also that more than one-third of the New Zealand cattle are dairy stock, which reached the record figure in 1928 of 1,352,000 head, or 2 per cent more than in 1925, the next highest year. The advances taking place in the dairy industry in recent years have helped to hold in check the development of the beef cattle industry. Another important check has been the keen competition from frozen and chilled beef and veal from other countries encountered on the British market.

Exports of frozen beef and veal from New Zealand in the calendar year 1928 showed a large increase over the preceding year and also over the pre-war average. Frozen beef exports made an increase of 64 per cent over 1927, and 96 per cent over the years 1909-1913, while frozen veal exports were about twice as large in 1928 as in 1927, and a little above 1926. Most of the increase in the New Zealand shipments came to the United States, attracted by the favorable prices in this market. Shipments to Great Britain also were considerably greater than in the preceding year.

THE INTERNATIONAL CATTLE AND BEEF SITUATION, CONT'D

Previous to 1928, exports of beef and veal from New Zealand, including canned and preserved, showed a decline from 101,963,000 pounds for the year ended March 31, 1921, to 48,554,000 pounds for the year ended March 31, 1927. During the years indicated, the United Kingdom was outstanding as the leading market for the New Zealand product. At present, New Zealand mutton and lamb find a relatively better outlet in Great Britain than do beef and veal.

Australia

The 1929 frozen beef export season in Queensland opened quietly. It is doubtful if last season's total of 347,855 cattle slaughtered will be reached, states the "Pastoral Review" for February 15. The number of calves produced in 1925 and 1926 from which herds this year's meat will come, was fairly large, but drought losses were so considerable and calvings so light in the following years that the smaller herds may encourage graziers to hold their cattle. The average price at London for Australian frozen hindquarters for February was $9.69 per 100 pounds compared with $9.71 in December. Exports of frozen beef from Australia for the first 6 months of 1928 made an 18 per cent increase over the same period of 1927, 124,000 pounds going to the United States during the first 6 months of 1928, against 30,000 pounds in the same period of 1927. See page 669 for figures for earlier years.

Total exports of frozen beef and veal from Australia have fluctuated rather sharply, the three highest years being 1924 with 284,000,000 pounds, 1916 with 242,000,000 pounds, and 1914 with 292,000,000 pounds. In 1901, the amount of frozen beef exported was 91,000,000 pounds and in 1927, 132,000,000 pounds. The bulk of the frozen beef goes to the United Kingdom, although in recent years it has been distributed more widely among continental European countries. During the years 1909-1913, about 78 per cent of the total export went to the United Kingdom, while in 1927, 51 per cent went to that country, and in the first 6 months of 1928, 63 per cent. The next most important buyer of Australian frozen beef in recent years has been Belgium.

Argentina

Pastures in Argentina were in good condition at the beginning of 1929, and it was expected that an abundant offer of cattle would result, according to a recent report from Consul Dana C. Sycks at Buenos Aires. However, slaughtering of cattle in freezing and chilling plants for the first two months of 1929 numbered only 448,000 against 526,000 for the same period of 1928, a decrease of 15 per cent. If the relatively high prices prevailing at that time could not attract sellers, it is obvious that there is a shortage of cattle, states "Business Conditions in Argentina". It seems clear that the area under alfalfa has decreased to a considerable extent and this, coupled with the increasing area which is being put under tillage, would seem to account in a large measure for existing conditions.

THE INTERNATIONAL CATTLE AND BEEF SITUATION, CONT'D

The quantity of beef prepared by chilling and freezing companies for export for 1928 showed a decrease of about 12 per cent below 1927. Official figures giving exports by countries or kinds are not yet available. The number of cattle slaughtered in freezing and chilling plants in 1928 also showed a decrease of 12 per cent compared with 1927, and 26 per cent compared with 1924, when the peak was reached. One of the outstanding features of the Argentine beef export trade in the post-war period has been the growth in shipments of preserved beef, and the large increase in shipments of this kind to the United States, which increased from an average of 176,000 pounds in 1909-1913 to 21,949,000 pounds in 1927, and 23,078,000 pounds for the first 7 months of 1928. See table, page 668.

The post-war depression in the Argentine cattle industry ended in 1923, and during 1924 the freezing plants began to expand their operations and the upward trend was marked, states Consul Sycks. Since the surplus stocks of cattle incidental to the depression were eliminated by the large number of cows and calves slaughtered between 1922 and 1925, there appears to have been no general movement among the cattle men during the past 3 years to further reduce their herds. A rough estimate of cattle numbers in Argentina, as furnished by Consul Sycks at the beginning of 1929, was 34,000,000, a decrease of 8 per cent, compared with the census of 37,000,000 at the beginning of 1923, and 26,000,000 in June 1914. The 1928 estimate is based on livestock censuses which have been taken in the leading cattle raising provinces, together with other statistical data from other sources.

Uruguay

The slaughtering of cattle in the chilling and freezing plants of Uruguay during January 1929 reached 73,235 head, an increase of 1 per cent over January 1928, according to information forwarded by Nathan Scarritt, American Vice Consul in Charge at Montevideo. In the same establishments, slaughter for the year 1928 totaled 697,000 head against 689,000 head for 1927. As in Argentina, prices ruled higher during 1928 than in the preceding year. Exports for the first 6 months of 1928 were ahead of those of the corresponding 1927 period, while in Argentina the 1928 figures were smaller than those of 1927.

The average weights of cattle purchased by the various packing plants in Uruguay were slightly less in 1928 than in 1927, largely as a result of the unfavorably dry weather which prevailed during the last quarter of the year and up to the middle of February 1929. In addition to light weights, there were numerous losses of cattle through lack of water. The relieving rains should continue until winter (June, July, August) if the cattle are to be in normal condition by the time the 1929 killing season begins in October.

THE INTERNATIONAL CATTLE AND BEEF SITUATION, CONT'D

Cattle brought somewhat higher prices per head in 1928, but the year cannot be said to have been an encouraging one for the industry as a whole, according to Vice Consul Scarritt. The Uruguayan beef enjoyed better prices in the European market than usual and high prices for hides both in Europe and the United States, but the volume of total beef exports was below that of 1927. See table, page 669. The number of cattle in Uruguay at the time of the latest census in 1924 was 8,432,000 head compared with 7,802,000 head in 1916, and 8,193,000 in 1908.

Conditions in the British beef market

British imports of beef in all forms during January and February, 1929, were about equal to the imports of the same months in 1928. Slight declines in fresh, chilled, and canned beef were made up by gains in frozen and salted beef. Prices of imported beef were lower early in 1929 than the average for the preceding year, and in most lines were under those of the corresponding period of last year. Prices of domestic and Irish beef, however, have had a tendency to exceed those of last year.

An outstanding point in the British beef import trade of recent months has been the decline in the receipts of chilled beef and the increase in frozen beef, particularly from Argentina. For the 2 months indicated, imports of chilled Argentine beef totaled 155,223,000 pounds, a decrease of about 13 per cent below the corresponding months of 1928. Imports from Uruguay, however, increased 228 per cent over the 1928 period to reach 22,906,000 pounds. The increase in receipts from Uruguay resulted in a total chilled beef import for January - February, 1929, of 181,468,000 pounds, a point slightly under that of the preceding year.

In frozen beef, receipts from both Argentina and Australia expanded considerably to bring the total for the first 2 months of 1928 up to 49,018,000 pounds, an advance of 52 per cent. Receipts from Argentina increased 39.2 per cent to reach 25,480,000 pounds, while Australia contributed 12,554,000 pounds, an increase of 194 per cent over 1928 figures. Imports from both New Zealand and the United States were down as against a year ago, the former by 68.2 per cent, and the latter to the extent of 10.9 per cent.

For the calendar year 1928, British imports of both chilled and frozen beef showed declines below both 1926 and 1927 figures. See table, page 668. In chilled beef, the decline below 1927 amounted to 8 per cent. The Argentine share declined 13.4 per cent, but increased imports from Uruguay offset that decline somewhat. In frozen beef, total 1928 imports dropped 12.4 per cent below the 1927 figure. Argentina again was responsible for the decline, the imports from that source running 50.8 per cent behind those of the preceding year. Important increases in receipts from Australia were noted, however, in addition to smaller increases from New Zealand.

THE INTERNATIONAL CATTLE AND BEEF SITUATION, CONT'D

CATTLE AND BEEF: Indices of foreign supplies and demand, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1928

Country and Item	Unit	Average 1909-1913 a/	1926	1927	1928
UNITED STATES:					
Inspected slaughter	1,000's	9,633	15,333	14,396	13,147
Inspected beef and veal production	1000 pounds	4,100,000	5,756,513	5,277,126	4,727,008
Imports -					
Live cattle -					
Mexico	1000's	323	54	155	250
Canada	"	58	165	288	284
Total	"	384	221	445	535
Beef and veal -					
Fresh and frozen -	1000				
Canada	pounds	15,920	13,924	37,780	25,255
Argentina	"	59,775	1,488	-	7
Uruguay	"	25,903	269	-	404
Australia	"	19,859	2,997	2,254	2,216
New Zealand	"	859	1,447	2,537	30,367
Total	"	180,137	20,106	42,594	58,320
Pickled or cured	"				8,469
Total imports, beef, fresh, pickled & cured	"	180,137	20,106	42,594	66,456
Exports -					
Live cattle	1000's	106	23	19	11
Beef and veal, fresh -	1000				
United Kingdom	pounds	32,762	719	92	133
Canada	"	b/	86	58	121
Mexico	"	b/	227	241	340
Bermuda	"	b/	405	257	222
Cuba	"	b/	308	385	175
Total	"	38,788	2,479	1,738	2,052
Pickled and other cured -					
Newfoundland and Labrador	"	b/	7,343	4,691	4,388
Total pickled	"	35,093	19,653	14,868	9,365
Canned -					
United Kingdom	"	5,760	1,687	1,490	
Total	"	10,401	2,645	2,752	1,899
Total exports, fresh, pickled & cured, canned	"	84,2[illegible]	24,777	19,358	13,316
CANADA:					
Inspected slaughter	1000's	428	1,114	1,148	1,115
Exports -					
Live cattle and calves					
United States	"	50	158	283	242
Total	"	123	242	295	245
Beef, fresh -	1000				
United States	pounds	2,196	16,242	51,473	44,269
Total	"	3,371	27,234	56,742	47,137

Continued -

THE INTERNATIONAL CATTLE AND BEEF SITUATION, CONT'D

CATTLE AND BEEF: Indices of foreign supplies and demand, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1928, continued

Country and item	Unit	Calendar years: Average 1909-1913 a/	1926	1927	1928	Jan.-July 1927	Jan.-July 1928
UNITED KINGDOM:							
Receipts of domestic beef at London Central Markets c/	1000 pounds	-	85,624	106,530	96,643		
Imports -							
Live cattle -	1000's						
Irish Free State		-	629	629	724		
Total	"	161	709	637	725		
Beef, chilled -	1000 pounds						
Argentina		389,260	1,003,162	1,118,455	968,190		
Uruguay	"	3,582	78,592	37,725	65,468		
Total	"	423,836	1,084,156	1,165,356	1,071,226		
Frozen -							
United States	"	941	9,500	8,738	4,566		
Argentina	"	260,000	162,196	174,967	85,988		
Hungary	"	21,130	29,067	27,807	21,131		
Australia	"	94,888	128,686	71,987	113,771		
New Zealand	"	39,233	60,573	36,317	51,377		
Total	"	418,210	401,299	334,634	293,215		
Total fresh, chilled & frozen	"	845,312	1,490,095	1,502,654	1,373,901		
ARGENTINA							
Slaughter in packing plants d/	1,000's	1,154	3,060	3,234	2,830		
Exports e/							
Beef, chilled -	1000 pounds						
United Kingdom		36,868	946,179	1,019,575		621,680	487,646
Germany	"	-	1,171	5,646			
Total	"	37,110	949,583	1,028,538		624,969	487,757
Beef, frozen -							
United Kingdom	"	599,221	202,537	195,854		120,775	81,678
Germany	"	-	94,046	138,004		88,385	30,695
Belgium	"	700	59,597	75,541		46,519	20,075
Italy	"	9,583	60,873	52,174		33,785	9,782
France	"	822	50,999	31,025		22,498	3,042
Netherlands	"	1,852	19,751	20,064		11,788	8,695
Total	"	618,221	499,869	524,536		330,761	159,170
Beef, jerked	"	20,247	20,886	18,274		12,802	6,878
Beef, preserved f/ -							
United Kingdom	"	17,403	92,860	83,038		61,116	58,783
Germany	"	2,003	6,541	8,400		4,632	4,861
United States	"	176	17,271	21,949		15,792	23,078
Total	"	28,289	134,767	135,572		95,693	99,890
Total beef, chilled, frozen, jerked & preserved	"	703,867	1,605,105	1,706,920		1,064,225	753,695

Continued -

THE INTERNATIONAL CATTLE AND BEEF SITUATION, CONT'D

CATTLE AND BEEF: Indices of foreign supplies and demand, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1928, continued

Country and item	Unit	Calendar years: Average 1909-1913 a/	1926	1927	1928	
URUGUAY:						
Slaughter in packing plants d/	1000's	-	714	689	697	
					Jan.-June	
Exports -					1927	1928
Live cattle	"	88	94	159	109	91
Beef, frozen	1000 pounds	40,859	211,671	205,127	129,467	43,945
Beef, chilled	"	-	67,511	31,163	21,666	49,450
Beef, preserved, canned	"	9,235	28,246	44,968	23,065	26,211
Beef, jerked	"	96,044	22,692	21,980	13,659	14,056
Total beef, frozen, chilled, salted, preserved, jerked	"	146,138	330,120	303,238	187,857	133,662
AUSTRALIA:						
Exports -						
Beef, frozen -						
United Kingdom	"	100,876	80,685	67,786	26,202	52,512
Belgium	"	35	14,982	22,966	2,751	12,093
Germany	"	956	10,996	7,322	305	3.593
United States	"	5,038	-	69	30	124
Total	"	130,097	143,013	131,858	45,793	83,330
NEW ZEALAND:					1928	
Exports - e/						
Beef, frozen -	"	38,337	36,587	42,220		
United States, East Coast	"	202	28	704		
Total	"	39,942	43,535	47,692	78,319	
Beef, salted	"	1,204	521	579	470	
Veal, frozen -						
United Kingdom	"	59	2,180	1,566		
United States.......	"	-	-	3		
Total	"	143	6,040	3,549	6,506	
Total beef and veal...	"	41,289	60,096	51,820	86,295	

a/ Average 1909-1913 if available, otherwise for any years or year within this period unless otherwise stated.
b/ Not listed separately.
c/ British and Irish beef.
d/ Freezing and chilling plants only.
e/ A few of the most important countries of destination and the United States are listed.
f/ May include small quantities of other kinds of meat.

THE INTERNATIONAL CATTLE AND BEEF SITUATION, CONT'D

CATTLE AND BEEF: Price per 100 pounds, March 1929, with comparisons

Country and item	November 1928	December 1928	January 1929	February 1929	March 1929	March 1928
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
CATTLE						
United States, Chicago						
Beef steers, good, 1100 to 1300 pounds .	15.10	14.42	14.11	13.12	13.22	13.98
Stockers and feeders, 1001 pounds up	10.70	10.32	10.54	10.54	12.43	12.19
Canada, Winnipeg						
Good steers, 1000 to 1200 pounds	8.14	8.25	8.73	8.20	8.62	9.20
Feeders, good	7.39	7.26	7.94	7.40	8.51	8.29
Stockers, good	7.13	6.87	7.52	7.22	8.33	7.19
Argentina, Buenos Aires						
Chilled beef steers, special	5.61	5.32	5.83	5.89	5.87	6.21
BEEF						
United States, Chicago						
Beef, good, average of weights 550- 700 pounds and 700 pounds up	22.16	20.88	20.49	18.39	19.54	19.25
England, London						
English bullocks and heifers	15.97	15.71	17.11	17.74	17.95	18.50
Scotch short sides	21.80	21.67	21.04	20.40	20.38	20.91
Irish	15.59	15.88	16.22	16.98	17.24	18.00
Argentine chilled hindquarters	12.55	14.00	13.75	13.05	14.19	14.13
Australian frozen hindquarters	9.63	9.71	9.63	9.69	10.39	10.14

Sources: United States - "Crops and Markets", monthly.
Canada - "Live Stock and Meat Trade Review", monthly.
Argentina - "Review of the River Plate" for prices at Buenos Aires.
England - "Agricultural Market Report", London.

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ARGENTINA: Estimated distribution of cattle in 1928 compared with 1914 and 1922

Provinces	June 1914 census		December 31,1922 census		Unofficial estimate December 31, 1928	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total
	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent	Thousands	Per cent
Central Region -			(a/16,530			
Buenos Aires	9,091		(15,508		12,500	
La Pampa territory ..	561		1,330		1,450	
Santa Fe	3,179		4,693		3,750	
Cordoba	2,540		4,103		3,600	
Entre Rios	2,334		2,821		2,700	
Total	17,705	68.5	28,455	77.0	24,000	69.9
Northern Region -						
Jujuy	134		118		150	
Sàlta	616		489		550	
Formosa territory ...	379		527		750	
Chaco territory	466		597		700	
Misiones territory ..	91		115		100	
Corrientes	3,543		3,794		4,700	
Total	5,219	20.1	5,640	15.1	7,050	20.4
Western Region -						
San Luis	603		897		1,200	
Mendoza	227		200		250	
Santiago del Estero .	757		630		700	
Tucuman	359		337		275	
San Juan	63		58		80	
La Rioja	212		188		225	
Catamarca	278		308		250	
Total	2,439	9.7	2,618	7.0	2,980	8.6
Southern Region -						
Neuquen Territory ...	152		141			
Rio Negro territory .	91		101			
Chubut territory	136		97			
Santa Cruz territory.	44		7			
Tierra del Fuego	6		6			
Total	429	1.7	352	0.9	380	1.1
Grand total	25,852	100.	37,065	100.	34,410	100.

Compiled from - Consul Dana C. Sycks, February 8, 1929, page 27, Quoting Censuses 1914 and 1922 and rough estimate for 1928 based on estimates taken in recent years in leading cattle raising provinces.

CANADA: Sales of livestock at stock yards, 1927 and 1928, and January - March, 1928 and 1929

Kind of animal	Calendar years 1927	1928	January - March 1928	1929
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Cattle	959	875	161	144
Calves	366	361	53	46
Total	1,325	1,236	214	190
Hogs	1,118	1,090	334	293
Sheep	464	469	33	42

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Livestock and Meat Trade Review, page 6.

CANADA: Exports of domestic livestock and meats, January - March 1928 and 1929

Item	Unit	January - March 1928	1929
Cattle to Great Britain	Number	-	-
United States	"	22,495	17,144
Total	"	22,610	17,261
Calves to the United States	"	13,390	14,225
Total	"	13,391	14,228
Hogs to the United States	"	14,085	219
Total	"	14,144	272
Sheep to the United States	"	1,188	3,442
Total	"	1,296	3,472
Beef to Great Britain	Pounds	-	6,100
United States	"	6,984,100	4,052,500
Total	"	7,936,300	4,758,900
Pork to Great Britain	"	845,000	383,100
United States	"	940,400	851,300
Total	"	2,398,800	1,636,700
Mutton to Great Britain	"	9,700	-
United States	"	700	41,400
Total	"	92,600	129,200

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Live Stock Market and Meat Trade Review, March 1929, page 17.

CANADA: Slaughter of livestock in inspected establishments, January - March 1929 with comparisons

Kind of animal	a/ 1909-13 average	Calendar years 1925	1926	1927	1928	January - March 1928	1929
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Cattle	-	639	740	733	699	141	145
Calves	-	337	374	415	416	66	57
Total	452	976	1,114	1,148	1,115	207	202
Hogs	1,619	2,542	2,491	2,540	2,547	766	672
Sheep	433	491	546	618	639	61	77

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Live Stock Market and Meat Trade Review, page 18. a/ Average for any years available within this period.

ENGLAND: Receipts of meat at London Central Markets, January - March 1929 with comparisons

Kind of meat and country of origin	January - March 1927	1928	1929
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Beef and Veal -			
Britain and Ireland	24,705	28,302	23,480
Argentina	123,424	108,093	105,603
Uruguay	3,992	5,322	9,005
Australia	1,422	1,689	2,336
New Zealand	632	791	1,082
Others	2,616	570	620
Total	156,791	144,767	142,126
Mutton and Lamb -			
Britain and Ireland	21,741	21,148	18,628
New Zealand	28,179	36,960	27,126
Argentina	14,988	12,784	18,500
Australia	12,031	4,469	10,051
Uruguay	4,041	3,461	1,478
Others	36	46	117
Total	81,016	78,868	75,900
Pork and Bacon -			
Britain and Ireland	17,324	24,338	21,968
Netherlands, bacon	1,689	2,285	3,577
New Zealand	428	262	1,716
United States	522	815	916
Argentina	1,308	394	412
Others	1,550	1,720	1,127
Total	22,821	29,814	29,716

Source: Report of London Central Markets, March 30, 1929.

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SUGAR BEETS: Acreage in Europe as estimated by F. O. Licht and Gustav Mikusch, 1928 and 1929

Country	Licht's estimate		Mikusch's estimate		
	1928 final	1929 preliminary	1928 final	1929 preliminary	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
Germany	1,064	1,063	1,065	1,075	100.9
Czechoslovakia ..	619	593	618	588	95.1
France	599	618	598	623	104.2
Poland	545	556	546	561	102.7
Italy	277	296	279	284	101.8
United Kingdom ..	176	230	178	232	130.3
Russia	1,875	1,875	1,903	1,915	100.6
Other countries .	1,316	1,218	1,344	1,238	92.1
Total Europe ..	6,471	6,449	6,531	6,516	99.8

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GERMANY: Farm stocks of grain and potatoes, April 15, 1929, with comparisons

Crop	Farm stocks		Stocks available for sale	
	April 15, 1928	April 15, 1929	April 15, 1928	April 15, 1929
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Winter wheat ..	22,545	20,351	16,854	11,447
Spring wheat ..	3,490	4,032	2,891	3,024
Winter rye	44,563	69,451	15,915	33,072
Spring barley..	7,736	23,871	860	9,283
Potatoes	335,271	439,748	66,226	121,310

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BREAD GRAINS: Winter acreage in specified countries, av. 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reporting a/	Harvest year: Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
WHEAT	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
Canada b/	1,019	1,008	979	1,033	951	92.1
United States	28,382	36,987	37,725	36,179	40,467	111.9
Total	29,401	37,995	38,702	37,212	41,418	111.3
Europe (11)	50,057	53,905	54,337	55,340	56,150	101.5
Africa (3)	6,531	8,139	7,181	7,352	7,838	106.6
India, 3rd estimate	29,224	29,899	30,952	31,678	31,504	99.5
Total above count. (17) ...	123,213	129,938	131,202	131,582	136,910	104.0
Est. world total winter acreage ex. Russia and China	--	185,500	187,700	190,000		
Est. world total winter and spring ex. Russia China	204,200	232,500	236,900	242,100		
RYE						
Canada	117	601	568	626	557	89.0
United States	2,236	3,578	3,648	3,444	3,225	93.6
Europe (11)	25,947	21,813	21,939	24,831	24,683	99.4
Total above count. (13) ...	28,300	25,992	26,155	28,901	28,466	98.5
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	48,300	45,500	45,900	44,800		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b/ Acreage sown.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	690,108	676,429	831,040	878,374	902,749	102.8
Canada	197,119	395,475	407,136	479,665	533,572	111.2
North America (3)	898,708	1,081,117	1,248,509	1,369,929	1,447,653	105.7
Europe (29)	1,348,170	1,390,839	1,204,746	1,261,573	1,391,571	110.3
Africa (6)	93,171	105,166	90,313	105,764	103,079	97.5
Asia (6)	387,827	353,500	379,293	389,635	336,896	86.5
Total N. Hemis. (44) .	2,727,876	2,960,622	2,922,864	3,126,901	3,279,199	104.9
Total S. Hemis. (4) ..	250,107	324,879	399,870	377,940	431,145	114.1
Total above count. (48)	2,977,983	3,285,501	3,322,734	3,504,841	3,710,344	105.9
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	2,759,000	3,067,000	2,979,000	3,181,000	3,305,000	103.9
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	3,041,000	3,435,000	3,420,000	3,605,000	3,780,000	104.9

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928, cont'd

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
RYE	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	36,093	46,456	40,795	58,164	41,766	71.8
Canada	2,094	9,158	12,179	14,951	14,618	97.8
Europe (25)	976,714	937,030	750,647	795,466	901,881	113.4
Total above count. (27)	1,014,901	992,644	803,621	868,581	958,265	110.3
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China ...	1,023,000	1,001,000	812,000	879,000	954,000	108.5
Est. world total ex. Russia and China ...	1,025,000	1,008,000	817,000	888,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
BARLEY	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States	7,620	7,970	9,476	12,539	b/13,314	106.2
Europe (7)	5,856	6,805	6,764	6,903	6,918	100.2
Africa (3)	7,623	8,109	6,685	7,167	7,469	104.2
Syria	(400)	479	561	731	746	102.1
Northern Hemisphere (12) .	21,499	23,363	23,486	27,340	28,447	104.0
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	64,200	64,300	62,800	68,200		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	65,000	66,100	65,200	70,300		
OATS						
United States	37,357	44,177	41,941	41,733	b/41,401	99.2
Europe (3)	4,512	5,196	5,214	5,289	5,268	99.6
Africa (3)	607	772	679	773	738	95.5
Syria	(10)	60	66	18	16	88.9
Northern Hemisphere (8) ..	42,486	50,205	47,900	47,813	47,423	99.2
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	97,700	105,100	102,500	100,900		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	102,200	110,200	107,800	106,900		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b/ Intentions to plant.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
California	37,690	32,550	32,400	27,335	31,842	116.5
United States, other than California	147,122	181,313	152,505	238,547	325,026	136.3
Canada	45,275	87,118	99,987	96,938	136,391	140.7
North America (2)	230,087	300,981	284,892	362,820	493,259	136.0
Europe, 23 countries previously reported & unchanged	696,875	685,027	685,599	671,760	733,658	109.2
Belgium, revised	4,446	4,165	4,201	4,169	4,364	104.7
Total Europe (29)	701,321	689,192	689,800	675,929	738,022	109.2
North Africa (6)	109,267	107,889	76,865	85,984	111,703	129.9
Asia (6)	278,523	261,672	257,581	252,166	229,089	90.8
Total N.Hemis. (43)	1,319,198	1,35[illegible]	1,308,138	1,376,899	1,572,073	114.2
Southern Hemis. (2)	1,352	1,218	1,145	930	1,153	124.0
Total above count. (45)	1,320,550	1,360,952	1,309,283	1,377,829	1,573,226	114.2
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	1,407,000	1,456,000	1,412,000	1,477,000	1,661,000	112.5
Est. world total ex. Russia and China	1,425,000	1,503,000	1,460,000	1,522,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,437,550	1,246,848	1,182,594	1,449,531	122.6
Canada	351,690	402,296	383,416	439,713	452,153	102.8
North America (2)	1,495,097	1,839,846	1,630,264	1,622,307	1,901,684	117.2
Europe, 27 count. previously rept'd and unchanged	1,886,763	1,749,766	1,870,411	1,796,332	1,814,251	101.0
Belgium, revised	43,964	42,501	50,729	46,102	48,524	105.3
Total Europe (28)	1,930,727	1,792,267	1,921,140	1,842,434	1,862,775	101.1
North Africa (3)	17,631	19,509	11,594	13,483	17,224	127.7
Asia (3)	(175)	463	1,481	1,215	530	43.6
Total N. Hemis. (36)	3,443,630	3,702,085	3,564,479	3,479,439	3,782,213	108.7
Southern Hemisphere (2)	9,727	7,925	7,562	9,374	11,565	123.4
Total above count. (38)	3,453,357	3,710,010	3,572,041	3,488,813	3,793,778	108.7
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia and China	3,474,000	3,730,000	3,592,000	3,508,000	3,811,000	108.6
Est. world total excluding Russia and China	3,581,000	3,848,000	3,697,000	3,602,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928.

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Percent 1928 is of 1927
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	2,712,364	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,763,093	2,839,959	102.8
North America (3)	2,735,906	2,931,878	2,703,593	2,771,677	2,848,730	102.8
Europe (12)	569,610	612,026	652,261	468,171	374,271	79.9
Est. European total ex. Russia	581,000	626,000	665,000	481,000	385,000	80.0
North Africa (4)	5,526	7,671	10,566	9,015	13,465	149.4
Asia (5)	111,920	113,118	150,738	152,767	163,800	107.2
Total N. Hemis. (24)	3,422,962	3,664,693	3,517,158	3,401,630	3,400,266	100.0
Union of South Africa, rev.	33,517	39,000	65,203	68,463	69,429	101.4
Total above count. (25)	3,456,479	3,703,693	3,582,361	3,470,093	3,469,695	100.0
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia	3,681,000	3,906,000	3,773,000	3,657,000	3,647,000	99.7
Est. world total ex. Russia	4,126,000	4,530,000	4,442,000	4,330,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 yellow		May futures		May futures		June futures		No. 3 white		No. 2	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Feb. 8	92	95	93	99	78	88	b/100	b/100	55	52	85	71
15	96	94	97	99	80	89	b/100	88	56	51	86	71
22	97	94	98	99	82	88	80	88	56	49	89	69
Mar. 1	97	94	98	100	82	88	80	88	59	49	92	69
8	97	95	98	101	84	89	82	88	59	48	91	68
15	97	96	98	100	85	88	83	88	58	49	87	69
22	101	94	101	92	87	86	84	85	60	48	91	66
29	100	91	100	94	83	86	81	86	59	47	89	65
Apr. 5	101	90	100	92	82	85	81	85	60	47	89	66
12	100	90	99	92	82	86	82	86	59	48	90	65
19	105	92	103	93	84	87	84	87	64	49	93	65
26	109	89	107	89	85	85	84	85	66	47	95	64
May 3	110	90	107	90	88	82	86	82	67	47	94	62

a/ Cash prices are daily weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations. b/ February futures for old crop corn.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1929, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1926-27	1927-28	April 20	April 27	May 4	July 1 to and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
BARLEY, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	17,044	36,680	77	470	308	May 4	33,595	53,072
Canada	42,533	25,131				Mar.31	19,578	30,147
Argentina ...	14,217	b/11,192	b/ 67			Apr.20	b/ 9,917	b/ 5,492
Danubian countries b/ ..	26,508	27,242	233			Apr.20	25,475	18,658
Total ...	100,302	100,145					88,565	107,369
OATS, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1								
United States	15,041	9,823	83	91	401	May 4	8,429	14,991
Canada	13,396	10,180				Mar. 31	6,039	14,841
Argentina ...	40,008	b/29,455	b/ 205			Apr. 20	b/23,790	b/19,666
Danubian countries b/ ..	858	878	0			Apr. 20	878	49
Total ...	69,303	50,336					39,136	49,547

Item	Net exports for year		Weekly shipments, 1929, week ended a/				Total for season including latest week shown	
	1926-27	1927-28	April 13	April 20	April 27	May 4	1927-28	1928-29
CORN, EXPORTS: Year beginning November 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	17,145	20,556	249	201	1,043	462	14,841	36,621
Danubian countries b/ ...	36,537	15,236	0	0			11,409	111
Argentina ...	322,876	269,155	b/3,266	b/4,903	b/5,374	b/6,496	95,142	b/79,023
Union of South Africa	8,562	d/24,257	c/ 214	0			c/ 9,729	c/ 5,829
IMPORTS: Year beginning November 1							Nov.-Mar.	Nov.-Mar.
United States	5,042	1,436					1,006	141
Total exports less U.S. imports ..	380,098	327,798					130,115	121,443

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-May 4, 1927-28 and 1928-29
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-May 4, 1928 and 1929

Commodity	July 1 - May 4 1927-28	July 1 - May 4 1928-29	1929, week ending Apr. 13	Apr. 20	Apr. 27	May 4
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat a/	136,839	87,600	277	867	2,130	745
Wheat flour b/	53,933	51,836	682	1,208	978	940
Rye	21,653	8,808	---	17	44	78
Corn	16,702	39,167	249	201	1,045	462
Oats	5,530	10,476	70	88	91	401
Barley a/	33,838	53,073	102	77	470	308
	Jan. 1-May 4					
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams and shoulders, incl. Wiltshire sides.	46,731	36,602	708	586	1,046	2,470
Bacon, incl. Cumberland sides	52,567	55,414	3,656	2,521	4,323	4,611
Lard	300,636	295,020	10,555	12,001	13,030	15,283
Pickled pork	11,060	13,583	158	292	136	417

Compiled from official records, Bureal of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 362,000 bush., flour 34,200 bbls; San Francisco barley --- bush., rice 2,515,000 pounds. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Net exports 1926-1927	Net exports 1927-1928	Shipments week ending nearest given date, 1929 Apr. 20	Apr. 27	May 4	Net movement from July as far as reported To and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
Canada:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Date	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Exports - Official ...	304,540	305,182					bc234,895	bc350,987
5 ports, Brad. b/	177,370	238,730	3,226	3,706	3,226	May 4	199,981	260,372
Shipments - 4 markets d/	b297,961	b326,361	9,157	13,922	8,239	May 4	273,113	412,371
Pub. elev. in east b/ ...	---	---	531	2,297	---	April 27	90,550	149,908
United States a/	205,896	190,927	2,075	3,108	1,685	May 4	e178,743	e122,027
Argentina	139,790	178,135	5,203	4,060	3,969	May 4	146,988	168,994
Australia	96,584	72,962	3,924	2,320	2,656	May 4	54,991	99,585
Russia	49,202	7,000	0	0	0	May 4	5,408	8
Hungary	21,142	22,133)						
Yugoslavia ...	10,216	1,000)						
Rumania	11,388	5,000)	8	0	0	May 4	4,368	2,296
Bulgaria	2,236	2,125)						
British India.	8,660	12,264	0	0	0	May 4	f/ 9,608	-1,694
Total	849,654	796,728	20,372	23,410	16,549		673,219	803,587

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Preliminary. b/ Excluded from total. c/ Exports through March less imports through December. d/ Total shipments from Ft. William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert. e/ Exports through May 4 less imports through March. f/ Exports through May 4 less imports through December.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	May 10, 1928	May 2, 1929	May 9 1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	44.50	45.50	43.50
Copenhagen, official quotation ..	36.12	33.07	33.92
Berlin, 1a quality	36.95	33.93	35.44
London: a/			
Danish	39.00	35.35	36.61
Dutch, unsalted	36.72	34.76	35.85
New Zealand	35.63	35.85	36.17
New Zealand, unsalted	36.72	36.28	36.17
Australian	33.46	34.76	34.98
Australian, unsalted...........	33.67	35.20	35.63
Argentine, unsalted	33.02	34.11	34.11
Siberian	32.81	33.67	33.89

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended May 9, 1928	Week ended May 1, 1929	Week ended May 8, 1929
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets .	Number	83,974	68,372	73,288
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs.	11.18	15.99	15.23
Prices of lard, tcs.,Hamburg.	"	14.38	13.88	13.90
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	11,002	11,968	11,898
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard a/ .	$1 per 100 lbs.	13.25	13.58	13.47
American short cut green hams	"	18.68	25.31	25.31
American green bellies	"	17.38	23.00	23.00
Danish Wiltshire sides........	"	19.99	26.29	26.50
Canadian green sides	"	18.47	b/	24.77

a/ Friday quotations. b/ No quotation

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